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WAR DEPARTMENT, CUBAN CENSUS,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, April 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the manuscript of the first bulletin of the Census of Cuba, with the request that 10,000 copies be printed for distribution, 1,000 copies to be in Spanish.

Very respectfully,

J. P. SANGER, *Ins. Genl.*
Director Census of Cuba.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

CENSUS OF CUBA.

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

In presenting the statistics of the census of Cuba, the *municipal district*, as the principal administrative and political minor civil division, has been selected as the census unit. That the significance of the data may be better understood, it has been thought advisable to present a brief outline of the framework of municipal and provincial government as it existed when the census was taken. Under the laws of Spain a municipality is the legal association of all persons who reside in a municipal district, and is represented by a municipal council as a financial administrative corporation. A municipal district is the territory under the administration of a municipal council. Municipal districts are established, increased, diminished, annexed to other municipal districts, wholly or in part, or abolished, by the military governor of the island, as the lawful successor of the governor-general. They correspond, in a measure, to American counties or townships, and as prerequisites to their establishment must contain not less than 2,000 inhabitants, a territory proportioned in extent to the population, and be able to meet the obligatory municipal expenses.

Municipal districts differ in area, and each forms part of a judicial district and of a province, but can not belong to different jurisdictions of the same order. There are 6 provinces, 31 judicial districts, and 132 municipal districts in the island.

To facilitate the administrative service, each municipal district is divided into subdistricts and the latter into wards (*barrios*), depending on the number of residents in the subdistricts. For political purposes the subdistricts are further divided into electoral districts and the latter into electoral sections.

As far as practicable, ward limits are arranged so that the wards shall have approximately the same population, but every part of the municipal district must form, or be included in, a ward, no matter what its population may be.

Thus the province of Matanzas has 24 municipal districts and 128 wards, so that the entire province is embraced within district and ward lines. The seat of municipal government is the principal town

or city in the district where the enumeration of the subdistricts and wards begins.

Each municipal district has a municipal council and a municipal board. The council governs the district, subject to the supervision of the governor of the province and military governor of the island, and is composed of a mayor, a certain number of deputy mayors, and aldermen taken from the members of the council.

The census of the population determines the number of councilors to which each municipal district is entitled as follows: Up to 500 inhabitants, five; 500 to 800, six; 800 to 1,000 seven; between 1,000 and 10,000, one additional councilor for every additional 1,000 people; and between 10,000 and 20,000, one for every additional 2,000 people. For more than 20,000 one for every additional 2,000 inhabitants until the municipal council has the maximum number of 30 councilors.

The number of deputy mayors is determined on the same principle. Municipal districts of less than 800 inhabitants have no deputy mayors; between 800 and 1,000, one; 1,000 to 6,000, two; 6,000 to 10,000, three; 10,000 to 18,000, four; 18,000 or more, five. Up to 800 inhabitants there is but one subdistrict, and between 800 and 1,000 two, but thereafter the number of subdistricts corresponds to the number of deputy mayors. Each deputy mayor is in charge of a subdistrict as the representative of the mayor, discharging such administrative duties as he may direct, but having no independent functions.

Up to 3,000 inhabitants there is but one electoral district; between 3,000 and 6,000, three; 6,000 to 10,000, four; 10,000 to 18,000, five; 18,000 or more, six.

The councilors are elected from the municipality at large by the qualified voters of the district, one-half being renewed every two years, the councilors longest in service going out at each renewal. They are eligible for reelection. The regular elections are held in the first two weeks in May, but partial elections are held when, at least six months before the regular election, vacancies occur which amount to a third of the total number of councilors. If they occur after this period they are filled by the governor of the province from among former members of the council.

All male citizens over 25 years of age who enjoy their full civil rights, and have lived at least two years in the municipality, are entitled to vote, provided they are not disqualified by sentence for certain criminal offenses, bankruptcy or insolvency, or are not delinquent tax payers or paupers.

The mayors and deputy mayors are appointed by the military governor from among the councilors on the recommendation of the council. But while under the law the deputy mayors must be selected from the council, the military governor may appoint any person as mayor whether he belongs to the municipality or not.

In each ward there is also a mayor. He is appointed by the mayor of the municipal district, who can also suspend or remove him. He is required to keep a register of the horses, mules, and cattle in his ward, and to discharge such administrative duties as the deputy mayor of the subdistrict in which his ward is located may direct.

Each council has a secretary, who is appointed by the military governor of the island on the recommendation of the council. The council also appoints from among its members one or more fiscal attorneys (*procuradores syndicos*), whose duty it is to represent the council in all legal suits which may be instituted, and to revise and audit all local accounts and budgets. After the council is fully organized, the councilors who are not appointed to other offices in the council, are called aldermen. The mayor and secretary are the only salaried municipal officers, the office of deputy mayor, fiscal attorney, alderman, associate member of the municipal board, and mayor of a ward, being described in the law as "gratuitous, obligatory, and honorary." The mayor, deputy mayors, and fiscal attorneys, have the same right to speak and vote as the members of the council, and, in fact, the first two are obliged to vote on every resolution.

The duties and responsibilities of the municipal council are those which usually devolve on such bodies in European countries. The mayor is president of the council and represents it on all occasions. He presides at the meetings when the governor of the province is not present. He votes by right of membership, and in case of a tie casts the deciding vote, but has neither the veto nor the appointing power. As a result, there is no division of responsibility between the mayor and the council in administrative matters, the council, as a whole, making every appointment and deciding every question of municipal administration as far as the laws, and the provincial and insular governors will permit, distributing the work of departmental management to permanent committees of their own number, which they organize and constitute as may seem best. These committees have associated with them such experts and specialists as may be necessary, and take the place of the several independent departments and boards which are features of municipal government in the United States.

The sessions of the municipal council are determined by that body, but can not be less than one each week. Every member is required to attend punctually or pay a fine. Neither the mayor, the deputies, aldermen, nor ward mayors can absent themselves from the municipal district unless they receive permission as follows: The mayor from the governor of the province, and if the latter does not appoint a temporary mayor the senior deputy acts; deputy mayors and aldermen require the permission of the council; ward mayors of the mayor. The governor of the province can suspend the mayor or the deputies, and aldermen, as well as the resolutions and decisions of the council,

while the military governor can remove all municipal officers and appoint others to their places, and modify or annul the proceedings of the council.

The municipal board is composed of the municipal council and an equal number of associate members elected from among the taxpayers of the district, who hold office during the fiscal year. It is the duty of the board to revise the annual budget of municipal expenses prepared by the council, and to establish the taxes according to law.

A *province* is composed of the municipal districts within its limits. Under Spanish law the government of a province was vested in a governor (who was usually a brigadier or major general in the Spanish army), a provincial deputation, and a provincial committee. The governor was appointed and removed by the governor-general, and received a salary of from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year in Spanish gold, according as the province was first, second, or third class. The provincial deputation was composed of deputies elected by the qualified voters of the municipalities for four years. The number of deputies depended on the number of electoral districts in the province as determined by the provincial delegation and approved by the governor-general. In the same way the judicial districts of the province were allowed to elect 12 deputies, more or less, depending on whether the number of deputies elected by the municipalities exceeded or was less than 20. The deputies served without pay.

The provincial committee and its vice-president were appointed by the governor-general from among the members of the deputation and consisted of 5 deputies who received a salary of from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year in Spanish gold, according to the classification of the province. The deputation met in regular session in November and April and held such extra sessions as were necessary. The permanent committee represented the deputation when not in session, and acted as an advisory body to the governor in respect to matters which the laws did not impose on the deputation.

The governor of the province, as the representative of the governor-general, presided over the deputation and permanent committee and acted as the chief executive of the province in all matters. It was his duty to inspect the councils and the municipalities, informing the governor-general of all cases of negligence or disaffection. He had supreme authority, subject of course to the governor-general. He was responsible for public order, and the military authorities of the province were under his control.

The provincial deputation had charge generally of the public roads, harbors, navigation, and irrigation, and all kinds of public works of a provincial character; the charitable institutions and those of instruction, fairs, expositions, etc., and the administration of the provincial funds. The secretary, auditor, and treasurer of the deputation were

appointed by the governor of the province on the recommendation of the deputation.

The provincial deputation was abolished by the military governor of Cuba in March, 1899, and the government of the provinces is now vested in the governors.

By a royal decree of November 25 1897, a greater degree of autonomy was conferred on the provinces and municipalities of Cuba, but as this law did not become operative on account of the war, its effect on the organization and administration of the local governments has not been considered.

General Wood, the military governor of Cuba, under date of March 24, has intrusted to the municipal authorities, without any intervention on the part of the civil governors, the maintenance of public order, the execution of municipal ordinances, the administration of the municipal police, the regulation of public amusements, and the granting of permits for public parades, assemblies, and meetings, within their respective districts.

THE MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL JUDICIARY.

The judiciary is essentially insular, the judges being appointed by the military governor or his agents. In each municipal district there are one or more municipal courts which consist of a judge, a secretary, and a clerk, who also acts as a constable or bailiff. The judges are appointed by the audiencias and have jurisdiction in civil suits when the amount involved does not exceed \$200, and over all misdemeanors such as violations of the municipal ordinances. They also keep registers of births, deaths, marriages, and property, and substitute the judges of first instance and instruction when for any reason they can not act.

Every municipal district forms part of a judicial district, presided over by a judge of first instance and instruction, who is appointed by the military governor of the island.

The court of first instance and instruction consists of the judge, 4 notaries, 4 clerks, 1 doctor, and 2 constables, and has civil jurisdiction in all suits where the amount involved exceeds \$200.

This court makes the preliminary examination in all criminal cases, but has no other criminal jurisdiction. It has appellate jurisdiction over cases from the municipal judge.

In each province there is an audiencia or supreme court, appointed by the military governor, which has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases from petit larceny to murder. It has appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases appealed from the court of first instance and instruction.

The personnel of this court consists of a president of the audiencia, a president of the sala, 3 or 4 judges, 1 fiscal or prosecuting attorney, 1 deputy fiscal, 1 assistant fiscal, 1 secretary of the audiencia, and 1 secretary of the sala.

THE POPULATION.

This bulletin shows the total population, by provinces, municipal districts, cities, and, as fully as the returns will permit, by barrios or wards. In many cases the wards are not returned separately, but in groups of two or more, the inhabitants of which can not be easily separated, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining accurately ward limits.

The total population of Cuba on October 16, 1899, determined by the census taken as of that date, was 1,572,797. This was distributed as follows among the six provinces:

Habana.....	424, 804	Puerto Principe.....	88, 234
Matanzas	202, 444	Santa Clara.....	356, 536
Pinar del Rio.....	173, 064	Santiago.....	327, 715

The latest census taken under Spanish authority was in 1887. The total population as returned by that census was 1,631,687, and the population by provinces was as follows:

Habana.....	451, 928	Puerto Principe	67, 789
Matanzas	259, 578	Santa Clara	354, 122
Pinar del Rio	225, 891	Santiago	272, 379

Whether that census was correct may be a matter of discussion, but if incorrect, the number of inhabitants was certainly not overstated.

Comparing the total population at these two censuses, it is seen that the loss in the 12 years amounted to 58,890, or 3.6 per cent of the population in 1887. This loss is attributable to the recent civil war and the reconcentration policy accompanying it, but the figures express only a part of the loss from this cause. Judging from the earlier history of the island and the excess of births over deaths, as shown by the registration records, however imperfect they may be, the population probably increased from 1887 up to the beginning of the war and at the latter epoch reached a total of little less than 1,800,000. It is probable, therefore, that the direct and indirect losses by the war and the reconcentration policy, including a decrease of births and of immigration and an increase of deaths and of emigration reached a total of approximately 200,000.

The following table shows the absolute and the proportional gain or loss between 1887 and 1899 in each of the six provinces.

Province.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Habana.....	-27, 124	- 6.0
Matanzas	-57, 134	-21.9
Pinar del Rio.....	-52, 827	-23.4
Puerto Principe	+20, 445	+30.2
Santa Clara.....	+ 2, 414	+ .7
Santiago.....	+55, 336	+20.3

Habana province, in which most of the reconcentrados were collected, sustained a relatively small loss in population. Indeed (although it does not appear here), the population of Habana district, including the city of Habana, increased from 200,448 in 1887 to 242,055 in 1899, while nearly every other district of the province lost population. Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, lying on either side of Habana, lost nearly equal numbers and proportions of inhabitants. Santa Clara, lying beyond Matanzas to the eastward, remained almost at a standstill, while Puerto Principe and Santiago, still farther to the eastward and farther removed from the center of hostilities, gained greatly, the increase being probably due not only to natural increase, but to the migration of people away from the center of disturbance.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The area of Cuba is approximately 44,000 square miles, and the average number of inhabitants per square mile 35.7, about the same as the State of Iowa. The areas of the six provinces, and the average density of population in each, are as follows:

Province.	Area.	Inhabitants per square mile.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	
Habana	2,772	153
Matanzas	3,700	55
Pinar del Rio	5,000	35
Puerto Principe	10,500	8
Santa Clara	9,560	37
Santiago	12,468	26

Habana, with the densest population, is as thickly populated as the State of Connecticut, and Puerto Principe, the most sparsely populated, is in this respect comparable with the State of Texas.

The great difference in density of population in the different provinces is in part due to the presence of large cities, especially in the case of Habana. Still, after excluding the cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more, notable differences are seen to exist, as shown below:

Rural inhabitants to a square mile.

Habana	55.3	Puerto Principe	6.0
Matanzas	39.0	Santa Clara	28.5
Pinar del Rio	32.8	Santiago	21.7

Puerto Principe, with but 6 rural inhabitants to a square mile, is a pastoral province.

URBAN POPULATION.

In connection with the population of cities, it must be understood that the cities of Cuba have no corporate limits separating sharply

the urban element from the surrounding rural population. The cities, like the rural districts, are divided into wards, and many of these wards extend from the borders of the cities out into country districts, much as do New England towns and include both urban and rural population. On this account it is impossible to state the population of cities with exactness, although it is believed that the best separation possible has been made.

The population of cities by the census of 1899 can not be compared with that given by the census of 1887, because the figures of the latter embrace the entire municipal district, including the city, which in most cases adds to it a large population.

Table II shows the population of all cities of 1,000 inhabitants or more, which can be given separately. The number altogether is 96, of which 16 have population in excess of 8,000, 5 in excess of 25,000, and 1 (Habana) a population of 235,981.

The urban population of Cuba, including all cities down to 1,000 inhabitants, numbers 741,273, or 47.1 per cent of the entire population. Including in the urban population only the inhabitants of cities of 8,000 or more, as is done in the United States census, the number of urban element is 499,682, and the proportion to the total population is 32.3 per cent. The corresponding figures in the United States in 1890 were 29.2 per cent.

The number of urban inhabitants in each province, under each of the two definitions of urban population used, with the percentages of the total population, are given in the following table:

Province.	Urban population in cities of 1,000 or more.	Percentage.	Urban population in cities of 8,000 or more.	Percentage.
Habana.....	328,947	77.4	277,636	65.4
Matanzas.....	103,578	51.2	58,314	28.8
Pinar del Río.....	22,337	12.9	8,880	5.1
Puerto Principe.....	35,543	40.1	25,102	28.4
Santa Clara.....	141,131	39.5	80,345	22.5
Santiago.....	108,747	33.2	57,554	17.5

The following table, numbered I, gives the total population by provinces, municipal districts, and wards, each arranged in alphabetical order. The smallest subdivisions given are wards, unless otherwise stated.

TABLE I.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

TOTAL POPULATION	424,804	Guanabacoa District—Continued.	
Aguacate District	8,163	Cruz Verde	2,485
Aguacate and Zabalesta	2,196	San Francisco, Este	2,043
Reloj and Campostizo	967	San Francisco, Oeste	1,307
Alquizar District	8,746	San Miguel del Padron and Pepe Antonio	2,482
Alquizar, Primero	1,837	Guara District (not given by wards)	1,835
Alquizar, Segundo	1,877	Guines District	11,394
Guanimar	485	First and Cruz	1,348
La Paz	1,011	Second and Rubio	3,357
Palenque	1,933	Third and Yamaraguas	2,350
San Andres	293	Fourth	1,094
Tumbadero	1,310	Caudela North and South and Guana- najo	609
Bainoa District	1,725	Candela Baja, San Pedro, and San Julian	955
Bainoa and Santa Cruz	482	Nombre de Dios	1,681
Carabello	495	Guira de Melena	11,548
Mamey Duro and Reloj	748	Cajio	963
Batabano District	6,523	Gabriel	764
Batabano	1,025	Jerez	1,274
Guanabo	436	Juribacoa	311
Mayaguan	352	Melena	1,452
Quintinal and San Augustin	976	Norte	2,620
Surgidero	3,683	Sur	2,396
Islands	51	Sibanican	1,136
Busta District	5,142	Tumbadero	632
Hoyo Colorado	1,046	Habana District	242,055
Baracoa, Anafe, and Corralillo	1,025	Habana City—Arroyo Apolo	2,166
Punta Brava and Cangrejas	2,205	Arsenal	6,131
San Pedro and Guatao	866	Ataris	7,674
Bejucal District	5,756	Casa Blanca	2,440
Primero	997	Ceiba	6,783
Segundo	1,068	Cerro	10,741
Tercero	1,093	Chavez	7,598
Piedras	1,670	Colon	7,371
Remainder of district	928	Dragones	6,604
Cano District	4,210	Guadalupe	7,517
Arroyo Arenas	1,003	Jesus del Monte	9,369
Cano and Jaimanitas	1,320	Jesus Maria	3,915
Wajay	1,887	Luyano	1,254
Casiguas District (not given by wards)	1,004	Marte	5,002
Catalina District (not given by wards)	2,718	Monserate	7,829
Ceiba del Agua District	2,197	Paula	3,791
Ceiba del Agua	909	Penalver	8,557
Virtudes and Chicharran	621	Pilar	6,111
Remainder of district	667	Pueblo Nuevo	8,376
Guanabacoa District	20,080	Punta	10,537
Asuncion, Este	1,506	San Felipe	3,560
Asuncion, Oeste	2,795	San Francisco	4,215
Bacuranao	1,457	San Juan de Dios	4,420
Campo Florida	591	San Lazaro	20,616
Cojimar	1,585	San Leopoldo	7,494
Corral Falso, Este	1,838	San Nicolas	6,534
Corral Falso, Oeste	1,991	Santa Clara	4,667
		Santa Teresa	6,725
		Santo Angel	4,766
		Santo Cristo	4,637

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Habana District—Continued.			Salud District (not given by wards).....	8,290
Habana City—San Ysidro	5,805		San Antonio de las Vegas District (not given by wards).....	1,850
Tacon	6,505			
Templete.....	2,838		San Antonio de los Baños District.....	12,630
Vedado y Principe....	9,980		Armonia	67
Villa Nueva.....	6,063		Cbicharo	40
Vives.....	6,050		Este	2,060
Institutions	2,346		Govea	67
Remainder of district—			Monjas	92
Arroyo Naranjo	1,771		Norte	2,960
Calvario.....	1,041		Quintana.....	705
Puentes Grandes	3,262		Santa Rosa	457
			Seborucal	452
Isla de Pinos District.....	3,199		Sur	3,147
Caleta Grande.....	315		Valle	167
Santa Fe.....	1,050			
Remainder of district.....	1,834		San Felipe District (not given by wards) .	1,915
Jaruco District	4,076		San Jose de las Lajas	4,154
Guanabo	908		Primero	92
Maceo, Garzo, Guaicanamar, and			Segundo.....	2,066
Tablas.....	766		Remainder of district	1,130
Plaza, Jaruco, Cuartel, and Comercio.	1,139			
Remainder of district	1,263		San Nicolas District	4,568
			Babiney Prieto and Caimito.....	577
Madruga District.....	3,744		Barbudo	736
Concordia, Majagua, and San Blas...	928		Paraduro and Gabriel	1,922
Madruga, Este.....	676		San Nicolas and Jobo	1,332
Madruga, Oeste	1,328			
Remainder of district	812		Santa Cruz del Norte District.....	2,965
			San Antonio del Rio Blanco.....	965
Managua District.....	2,887		Santa Cruz del Norte	934
Managua	1,063		Remainder of district	1,066
Remainder of district	1,824			
Marianao District	8,593		Santa Maria del Rosario District	2,730
Cocosoto.....	2,602		San Pedro	1,285
Lisa	680		Santa Maria del Rosario.....	544
Playa	574		Remainder of district	901
Pocito	1,560			
Quemados	3,177		Santiago de las Vegas District.....	10,276
Melena del Sur District (not given by wards)	3,207		Boyeros.....	1,553
			Calabazar.....	1,152
Nueva Paz District	7,761		Dona Maria.....	531
Bagaez	1,229		Norte	3,062
Nueva Paz	2,294		Rincon	920
Palos	2,630		Sur	3,058
Vegas.....	1,608			
			Tapaste District	1,551
Pipian District (not given by wards).....	1,101		Santa Barbara and Jaula.....	272
Quivicán District (not given by wards) ..	2,423		Tapaste and San Andres.....	1,279
Regla District	11,363		Vereda Nueva District.....	2,416
First.....	2,818		Norte.....	1,125
Second	3,034		Sur	1,291
Third	3,001			
Fourth	2,510			

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

TOTAL POPULATION	202, 444	Guamacaro District.....	6, 000
Alacraues District.....	8, 110	Canimar.....	161
Estante.....	2, 823	Coabas.....	1, 197
Este.....	716	Coliseo.....	620
Galeoncito.....	474	Guamacaro.....	552
Norte.....	1, 267	Limonar, Este.....	1, 393
Oeste.....	1, 777	Limonar, Oeste.....	1, 483
Sur.....	1, 053	San Miguel.....	374
Bolondron District.....	9, 179	Sumidero.....	220
Bolondron 1.....	933	Jaguey Grande District.....	5, 853
Bolondron 2.....	824	Cienaga Zapata.....	16
Bolondron 3.....	847	Gallardo.....	750
Guira.....	1, 676	Jaguey Grande.....	1, 999
Lucia and Gonzalo.....	2, 326	Lopez.....	1, 445
Piedras and Cienega.....	577	Ruvira.....	827
Punta and Alvarez.....	1, 363	Sinu.....	816
Zapata and Galeon.....	633	Jovellanos District.....	7, 529
Cabezas District.....	5, 184	Asuncion.....	427
Bermeja.....	1, 871	Jovellanos, Barrio 1.....	1, 942
Bija.....	751	Jovellanos, Barrio 2.....	1, 617
Cabezas.....	1, 721	Jovellanos, Barrio 3.....	1, 162
Lima.....	612	Realengo.....	363
Magdalena.....	229	San Jose.....	2, 018
Canasi District.....	1, 993	Macagua District.....	5, 042
Norte.....	1, 624	Arabos.....	2, 241
Sur.....	369	Mayabon.....	1, 092
Cardenas District.....	24, 861	Monte Alto.....	680
Cardenas City—		Oeste.....	1, 029
District 1, Barrio 1.....	1, 659	Macuriges District.....	10, 405
District 1, Barrio 2.....	3, 564	Batalla.....	795
District 2, Barrio 1.....	1, 374	Ciego.....	595
District 2, Barrio 2.....	3, 720	Claudio.....	1, 390
District 3, Barrio 1.....	3, 987	Macuriges, Este.....	965
District 3, Barrio 2.....	2, 305	Macuriges, Oeste.....	1, 071
District 4, Barrio 1.....	3, 145	Macuriges, Sur.....	1, 056
District 4, Barrio 2.....	2, 186	Navajas.....	731
Cautel and Guasimas.....	1, 581	Platanal and Linch.....	313
Pueblo Nuevo, Fundacion, and Ver-		Punta Brava.....	1, 508
salles.....	311	Rio Blanco.....	1, 577
Varadero.....	1, 029	Tramojos.....	404
Carlos Rojas District (not given by bar-		Marti District.....	8, 905
rios).....	3, 174	Guamutas.....	2, 505
Colon District.....	12, 195	La Teja.....	695
Amarillas.....	1, 746	Los Cayos.....	374
Calimete.....	3, 274	Marti, Norte.....	2, 495
Colon, Barrio 1.....	1, 412	Marti, Sur.....	396
Colon, Barrio 2.....	1, 653	Motembo.....	2, 188
Colon, Barrio 3.....	919	Ytabo.....	252
Colon, Barrio 4.....	787	Matanzas District.....	45, 282
Colon, Barrio 5.....	1, 299	Matanzas City—	
Colon, Barrio 6.....	1, 105	District 1, Barrio 1.....	1, 500
Cuevitas District.....	5, 807	District 1, Barrio 2.....	2, 570
Asiento.....	509	District 2, Barrio 1.....	4, 147
Cuevitas.....	2, 634	District 2, Barrio 2.....	3, 596
Jabaco.....	997	District 3, Barrio 1.....	5, 050
Venturilla.....	1, 667	District 3, Barrio 2.....	2, 305
		District 4, Barrio 1.....	3, 270

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Matanzas District—Continued.		Perico District	4,449
Matanzas City—Continued.		Altamisal	1,689
Pueblo Nuevo	8,420	Perico, Norte	2,436
Versalles	4,812	Perico, Sur	324
Asylums, convents, and hospitals.	704		
Arroyo and Campana	1,143	Roque District	4,464
Camarioca	814	Coabillas	1,434
Caminar and Paso Seco	597	Guamajales	499
Ceiba Mocha	1,828	Mostacilla	688
Chirino	702	Quintana and Tomeguin	361
Corral Nuevo	754	Roque	1,482
Cumbre and Bacunayagua	1,831		
Guanabana	1,005	Sabanilla District	5,205
San Francisco	234	Mondejar and Auras	401
		Palma and Canimar	1,023
Maximo Gomez District	4,046	Sabanilla	3,781
Altamisal	776	San José de los Ramos District	6,765
Maximo Gomez	2,292	Banaguises, Pueblo	931
Rancho del Medio	701	Banaguises, Rural	2,046
Sabanilla	277	Pueblo Nuevo	1,487
		San José de los Ramos	2,301
Mendez Capote District	2,158		
Contreras	921	Santa Ana District	2,965
Mendez Capote, 1	812	Barrio 1	1,421
Mendez Capote, 2	425	Barrio 2	285
		Barrio 3	722
almillas District	7,647	Barrio 4	453
Cumanayagua	969	Barrio 5	84
Guareiras	793		
Jacan	1,642	Union de Reyes District	5,226
Manguito	3,289	Pueblo Nueva	545
Palmillas	954	Yglesia 1	1,969
		Yglesia 2	1,707
		Yglesia 3	1,005

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

TOTAL POPULATION	173,064	Candelaria District—Continued.	
Artemisa District	9,317	Carambala, Lomas, and Rio Hondo ..	803
Artemisa	4,179	Las Mangas	1,280
Canas	984	San Juan de Barracones, Miracillos, and Frias	456
Capellamias	222		
Cayajabos	1,022	Consolacion del Norte District	7,399
Dolores	1,692	Berracos	1,056
Puerta la Guira	498	Caiguanabo	439
Virtudes	719	La Jagna	1,567
Babia Honda District	2,117	La Palma and Rio de Puercos	1,240
Babia Honda and Aguacate	1,278	Las Puentas	594
Cerafillo and Mulato	214	Rio Blanco and Arroyo Naranjo	888
San Miguel and Manimani	625	San Andres	671
		Vegas Nuevas	944
Cabanas District	3,853		
Cabanas and San Miguel	1,917	Consolacion del Sur District	16,665
Ceiba	1,366	Alonso Rojas	2,132
Conchita and Delicias	228	Colmenar and Hato Quemado	676
Vigia and San Ramon	342	Consolacion del Sur City not given by wards	3,062
Candelaria District	4,866	Horcones	1,608
Byate, Puerto Rico, and San Juan del Norte	630	Lajas and Caperuza	702
Candelaria	1,697	Lena	914
		Naranjo and Calmitas	1,073
		Pilotes	1,918

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

Consolacion del Sur District—Continued.		Pinar del Rio District	
Rio Hondo and Tagua.....	2,346	Cabezas.....	1,521
San Pablo and Camarones.....	1,589	Cangre.....	4,208
Santa Clara.....	645	Tairones.....	4,694
		Guayabo.....	1,894
Guanajay District.....	8,796	Marcos Vazquez.....	974
Cabrioles.....	533	Ovas.....	2,383
Guanajay, Norte.....	2,675	Paso Viejo.....	2,351
Guanajay, Sur.....	3,808	Pinar del Rio, Norte.....	3,949
San Francisco.....	626	Pinar del Rio, Sur.....	4,931
San Jose.....	389	Rio Feo.....	1,034
Santa Ana.....	765	Rio Sequito.....	4,278
		San Jose.....	2,512
Guane District.....	14,760	Sumidero.....	2,478
Cabo de San Antonio.....	270	Ysabel Maria.....	1,136
Cortes and Serranos.....	1,355		
Guane.....	1,038	San Cristobal District.....	4,263
Juan Gomez.....	912	Mayari, 1 and 2.....	277
La Grifa.....	2,113	Minas and Rio Hondo.....	402
Martinas.....	1,746	San Cristobal.....	1,996
Paso Real and Catalina.....	890	Santa Cruz de los Pinos.....	1,357
Portoles and Feneria.....	1,253	Sitio Herrero.....	231
Punta de la Sierra and Las Acostas..	1,502		
Remates.....	3,014	San Diego de los Banos District (not given by wards).....	2,419
Sabalo, Trinidad, and Santa Teresa..	667		
		San Diego de Nunez District (not given by wards).....	1,137
Gnayabal District.....	2,710		
Calmito.....	1,269	San Juan y Martinez District.....	14,787
Guayabal and Banes.....	879	Arroyo Hondo.....	1,918
Quintana.....	562	Galafre and Guillen.....	558
		Lagunillas.....	1,238
Julian Diaz District.....	1,871	Luis Lazo.....	4,193
Herradera and Ceja de la Herradura..	516	Primero de Martinez.....	1,097
Julian Diaz and Palacios.....	1,260	Rio Seco.....	1,920
Santa Monica and Guajiro.....	95	San Juan y Martinez.....	2,970
		Segundo de Martinez.....	893
Los Palacios District.....	2,456		
Toro and Bacunaguas.....	198	San Luis District.....	7,608
Los Palacios.....	1,549	Barbacoa.....	1,085
Macuriges.....	238	Barrigonas.....	544
Sierra, Santo Domingo, and Limones..	471	Tirado.....	648
		Llanada.....	415
Mantua District.....	8,366	Palizadas.....	603
Arroyos and Santa Ysabel.....	1,079	Rio Seco.....	760
Baja.....	3,741	San Luis.....	3,553
Cabezas and La Ceja.....	1,281		
Guayabo and Lazaro.....	283	Vinales District.....	17,700
Mantua and Montezuelo.....	802	Albino.....	739
Santa Maria and San Jose.....	423	Anacan.....	926
Sierra Derrumbado.....	757	Cayos de San Felipe.....	417
		Cuajani.....	2,021
Maribel District.....	3,631	Laguna de Piedra.....	2,328
Jobaco and Royo.....	253	Rosario.....	2,061
Macugual and Quiebra Hacha.....	1,058	San Cayetano.....	2,920
Maribel and Boca.....	2,085	San Vincente.....	1,937
Molina, Mosquitos, and Guajaybon..	161	Santa Fe.....	657
San Juan Bautista and Playa.....	74	Santa Tomas.....	1,570
		Vinales.....	1,600
		Yayal.....	524

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

TOTAL POPULATION	88,234	Puerto Principe District	58,140
Ciego de Avila District	9,801	Altagracia	1,240
Arroyo Blanco	862	Caobillas	1,728
Ceiba	203	Cascorro	1,904
Ciego de Avila	3,892	Contramaestra	2,368
Guanales	508	Ecuador	2,215
Iguara	419	Guaimaro	2,940
Jicotea	414	Guanaja	848
Jucaro	468	Limones	830
Lazaro Lopez	1,121	Magarabomba	1,304
Nuevas	957	Maraguan	1,110
Nuevas de Jobosi	464	Minas	2,818
San Nicolas	493	Pueblo Nuevo	1,655
Moron District	9,630	Puerto Principe 1	2,876
Chambas	925	Puerto Principe 2	2,474
Cupeyes	633	Puerto Principe 3	5,115
Guadalupe	1,554	Puerto Principe 4	5,184
Marroquin	1,073	Puerto Principe 5	2,080
Moron Este	1,439	Puerto Principe 6	1,960
Moron Oeste	1,731	Puerto Principe 7	2,407
Punta Alegre	495	Puerto Principe 8	1,657
Sandoval	1,028	Puerto Principe 9	1,349
Santa Gertrudes	752	Quemado	805
Nuevitas District	10,355	San Geronimo	986
Baga	277	Sibanicu	1,763
Lugareno	1,510	Vista Hermosa	981
Nuevitas 1	1,093	Yaba	2,295
Nuevitas 2	1,673	Yeaguas	748
Nuevitas 3	1,462	Santa Cruz del Sur District	5,308
Redencion	830	Buena Ventura	352
Sabinal	107	Calizada and Playa Bonita	2,098
San Miguel	716	Guaicanamar	598
Senado	2,687	Guayabal	937
		Junco	1,083
		San Pedro	240

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TOTAL POPULATION	356,536	Camajuani District—Continued.	
Abreus District (not given by wards)	3,995	Santa Clarita	1,501
Caibarien District	8,650	Zulueta	1,318
Calbarien	7,013	Cartagena District	6,244
Conuco	496	Arriete and Banos	556
Guajabana	478	Cartegena	1,917
Taneo	663	Cascajal	2,017
Calabazar District	13,419	Ciego Montero	433
Centro	3,756	Santiago	559
Encrucijada	2,689	Soledad	762
Mata y Bana	1,267	Ceja de Pablo District	6,954
Paso Real	433	Ceja de Pablo	273
Santo	2,573	Corralillo	2,588
Sitio Grande	590	Palma Sola	201
Viana	2,111	Sabana Grande	1,190
Camajuani District	14,495	Sierra Morena	2,702
Camajuani	5,082	Cienfuegos District	59,128
Egidos	700	Aguada de Pasajeros	8,777
Guadalupe	2,569	Arimao	3,015
Sabana	1,621	Auras	437
Salamanca	1,704	Caimanera	717

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Cienfuegos District—Continued.			Ranchuelo District.....		5,059
Calisito	499		Poza de la China	1,101	
Castillo	1,383		Ranchuelo 1	2,170	
Caunao	3,597		Ranchuelo 2	849	
Cayos	113		Sitio Viejo	939	
Charcas	736				
Cienfuegos City, not given by wards ..	30,038		Rodas District.....	9,562	
Cumanayagua	1,403		Congojas	2,171	
Gavilan and Gavilancio	364		Jabacoa	139	
Jicotea	706		Límones	2,535	
Manacas	1,540		Medidas	1,327	
Mandinga	488		Rodas	3,390	
Ojo de Agua	493				
Ramínez	680		Sagua la Grande District	21,342	
Sierra	533		Chincbila	1,654	
Yaguaramas	3,609		Jumagua	2,473	
			Sagua la Grande, Norte	7,069	
Cifuentes District.....	3,825		Sagua la Grande, Sur	5,659	
Alacran	446		San Juan	769	
Amaro	248		Sitiecito	1,366	
Barro	279		Isabela	2,352	
Cifuentes	2,172				
Sitio Grande	680		San Antonio de las Vueltas District.....	12,832	
			Aguada de Moya	1,065	
Cruces District	7,953		Bosque	2,019	
Cruces	4,173		Ceja de Pablo	1,545	
Maltiempo	2,284		Charco Hondo	1,013	
Montefirme	678		Egidos	634	
Pueblo Nuevo	818		Piedras	1,204	
			Quinta	1,422	
Esperanza District.....	7,811		Sagua la Chica and Cayos	542	
Asiento Viejo	576		San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,336	
Esperanza Norte	997		Taguayabon	912	
Esperanza Sur	1,180		Vega Alta	1,140	
Jabonilla	720				
Nuevas	1,309		Sancti Spiritus District.....	25,709	
Purial	915		Banao	436	
San Jose	976		Bella Mota	931	
San Vicente	1,138		Chorra Brava	83	
			Cabaiguan	1,135	
Palmira District.....	6,527		Guasimal	1,500	
Arango	2,008		Guayos	1,430	
Palmira	4,519		Jibaro	433	
			Manacas	475	
Placetas District.....	11,961		Paredis	578	
Guaracabulla	1,194		Paula	2,066	
Hernando and Sitio Potrero	1,215		San Andres Rustica and Pueblo		
Nazareno	719		Nuevo	1,085	
Placetas and Tibicial	7,366		Santa Lucia	554	
San Andre and Vista Hermosa	1,467		Taguasco and Pedro Barba	1,293	
			Tunas and Zaza	1,014	
Quemado de Guines	8,890		Sancti Spiritus City, not given by		
Caguaguas	540		wards	12,696	
Carabatas	1,615				
Guines	1,174		San Diego del Valle District.....	5,369	
Paso Covado	1,288		Centro	1,298	
Quemado de Guines	3,082		Hatillo	461	
San Valentin	343		Jicotea	665	
Zambumbia	848		Maguaraya Abajo y Arriba	1,154	
			Mango	302	
Rancho Veloz District.....	7,532		Sitio Nuevo	359	
Aguas Claras	1,218		Yabu	1,130	
Chavez	1,156				
Crimea	1,240		San Fernando District.....	6,445	
Guarillas	936		Ciego Alonso	1,238	
Santa Fe	682		Escarza	1,770	

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

San Fernando District—Continued.		Santa Isabel de las Lajas District—Continued.	
Lomas Grandes.....	786	Salado and Santa Rosa	407
Paradero	1,573	Salto	1,199
San Fernando	1,078	Terry.....	817
<hr/>		<hr/>	
San Juan de las Yeras District	5,600	Santo Domingo District	10,372
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Aguas Bonitas.....	415	Alvarez and Mordazo.....	1,085
Bernia.....	613	Baracaldo, Potrerillo and Arenas	1,346
Guayo	927	Jicotea and San Cartolome	1,246
Potreriillo.....	741	Jiquiaboy and Juqui	431
Quemado, Hilario.....	503	Manacas and San Marcos.....	886
San Juan	2,401	Puerto Escondido	741
<hr/>		Rio and Cerrito.....	734
San Juan de los Remedios District	14,833	Rodrigo	583
<hr/>		Santo Domingo, Este	1,134
Bartolome	512	Santo Domingo, Oeste.....	895
Buenavista	4,071	San Juan	521
Cangrejo and Remate	1,718	Yabucito	720
Carolina.....	558	<hr/>	
Guanijibes.....	1,047	Trinidad District	24,271
Remedios	6,633	<hr/>	
Tetuan	294	Cabagan.....	762
<hr/>		Caracusey.....	676
Santa Clara District	28,437	Casilda	2,234
<hr/>		Fomento	1,769
Baez.....	1,456	Guaniguical	985
Carmen.....	3,051	Guinia de Miranda.....	1,056
Condado.....	1,110	Jiquimas	825
Egidos	1,987	Rio de Ay	2,417
La Cruz.....	2,111	San Francisco	546
Manicaragua	2,916	San Pedro	892
Parroquia	3,349	Toyaba	989
Pastora	3,171	Trinidad City, not given by wards....	11,120
Provincial.....	1,195	<hr/>	
Puente	2,594	Yaguajay District	9,718
San Gil	3,411	<hr/>	
Seibabo.....	1,598	Bamburanao	931
Institutions.....	488	Centeno	447
<hr/>		Mayajigua.....	1,284
Santa Isabel de las Lajas District	9,603	Meneses.....	1,658
<hr/>		Seibabo.....	1,371
Centro.....	6,915	Yaguajay.....	2,692
Nuevas.....	265	Keys and Institutions	1,335

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

TOTAL POPULATION		327,715	Baracoa District—Continued.	
Alto Songo District.....	12,770	<hr/>		
Alto Songo, Norte.....	1,692	Duaba	1,186	
Alto Songo, Sur.....	1,466	Grantierra.....	632	
Florida Blanca	1,081	Guandao	1,586	
Jaraguaca	544	Guiniao	1,686	
Loma del Gato.....	585	Hoyos	729	
Mayari Arriba.....	975	Jamal	1,024	
Moron	927	Jauco.....	1,425	
Palenque	1,900	Maisi	108	
Socorro and Maya	1,585	Mandinga	910	
Ti-Arriba	2,015	Mata	738	
<hr/>		Monte Cristo.....	739	
Baracoa District.....	21,944	Nibujon	514	
<hr/>		Quemado.....	363	
Baracoa City, not given by wards....	4,937	Sabana	654	
Cabacu	715	Sabanilla	780	
Canete.....	322	Sitio	473	
<hr/>		Toar	735	

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

Baracoa District—Continued.

Vegueta.....	541
Vertientes.....	650
Ymias.....	547

Bayamo District..... 21,193

Barrancas.....	1,596
Bueycito.....	1,690
Cauto del Embarcadero.....	1,571
Cristo.....	1,788
Datil.....	2,142
Guamo.....	769
Guisa.....	3,566
Horno.....	1,298
Laguna Blanco.....	1,856
San Juan.....	1,234
Veguito.....	3,784

Campechuela District..... 7,369

Campechuela City, not given by wards.....	3,254
Ceiba Hueca.....	2,149
San Ramon.....	1,966

Caney District..... 9,126

Barajagua.....	174
Caney.....	844
Daiquiri.....	1,380
Demajayagua.....	1,752
Dos Bocos.....	1,217
Guaninicun.....	1,247
Lagunas.....	1,205
Paz de los Naranjos.....	284
Sevilla.....	561
Zacatecas.....	462

Cobre District..... 10,707

Asseradero.....	459
Botija.....	324
Brazo Cauto.....	1,150
Caimanes.....	698
Cayo Smith.....	265
Cobre.....	1,028
Dos Palmas.....	1,226
Ermitano.....	240
Hongolosongo.....	1,987
Macio.....	92
Manacas.....	1,426
Mina Mina.....	421
Rio Frio.....	605
Santa Rita.....	514
Sevilla.....	272

Cristo District—Not given by wards..... 1,194

Gibara District..... 31,594

Arroyo Blanco.....	1,739
Banes.....	5,730
Bariai.....	1,047
Bocas.....	3,023
Candelaria.....	436
Cautimplora.....	515
Fray Benito.....	2,663
Gibara City, not given by wards.....	6,841
Jobabo.....	1,266
Potrerillo.....	920

Gibera District—Continued.

Pueblo Nuevo.....	826
Sama.....	1,606
Santa Lucia.....	3,436
Santa Rosalia.....	873
Tabazon.....	673

Guantanamo District..... 28,063

Arroyo Hondo.....	1,040
Baitiquiri.....	164
Bano.....	838
Caimanera.....	620
Camarones.....	757
Caridad.....	516
Casimba.....	637
Casisey Abajo.....	508
Casisey Arriba.....	443
Corralillo.....	552
Caurtro Caminos.....	441
Glorieta.....	2,052
Gobierno.....	1,219
Guaso.....	1,614
Hospital.....	1,594
Jaibo Abajo.....	320
Jaibo Arriba.....	296
Jamaica.....	2,151
Lajas.....	1,371
Macuriges.....	492
Mercado.....	915
Ocujal and Buques.....	90
Palmar.....	1,165
Palma San Juan.....	231
Parroquia.....	1,540
Rastro.....	831
Rio Seco.....	1,334
Signal.....	402
Tiguabo.....	1,538
Vinculo.....	754
Yateras.....	1,651
Ysleta.....	80
Yndios.....	107

Holguin District..... 34,506

Aguas Claras.....	681
Alcala.....	2,022
Alfonso.....	1,086
Auras.....	1,604
Bijaru.....	2,152
Camazan.....	1,257
Corralito.....	1,026
Cuabas.....	1,223
Holguin City, not given by wards.....	6,045
La Caridad.....	1,063
La Palma.....	2,101
Mala Noche.....	703
Purnio.....	980
San Augustin.....	2,163
San Audres.....	1,181
San Lorenzo.....	1,060
San Pedro de Cacocum.....	1,323
Sao Arriba.....	1,080
Tacajo.....	896
Tacamara.....	832
Unas.....	1,324

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

Holguin District—Continued.

Velazco.....	1,777
Yareyal.....	927
	<u>10,495</u>

Jiguani District.....

Babinay.....	2,766
Baire.....	2,972
Calabazar.....	1,026
Jiguani.....	655
Rinconada.....	1,012
Santa Rita.....	839
Ventas.....	1,225
	<u>32,288</u>

Manzanillo District.....

Banguizal.....	1,040
Calicito.....	738
Cano.....	1,112
Congo.....	796
Dos Cuartones.....	643
Esperanza.....	1,726
Jibacoa.....	2,024
Manzanillo City, not given by wards.	14,464
Media Luna.....	3,319
Portillo.....	440
Tranquilidad.....	834
Vicana.....	1,642
Yara.....	1,234
Zarzal.....	2,276
	<u>8,504</u>

Mayari District.....

Barajagua.....	723
Biran.....	529
Braguetudos.....	1,454
Cabonico.....	683
Chavaleta.....	1,230
Chucho.....	494
Guayabo.....	1,393
Sabanilla.....	177
San Gregorio.....	1,821
	<u>2,718</u>

Niquero District.....

Niquero City.....	1,560
Velis.....	580
Cabo Cruz and Pinta de Practico.....	578
	<u>12,305</u>

Palma Soriano District.....

Cauto Abajo.....	839
Cauto Baire.....	777
Concepcion.....	1,526
Dorados.....	691

Palma Soriano District—Continued.

Las Cuchillas.....	1,988
Palma Soriano.....	1,776
Remanganaguas.....	1,688
San Leandro.....	1,008
Santo Filomeno.....	682
Sitio.....	1,335
	<u>19,984</u>

Puerto Padre District.....

Arenas.....	1,119
Casimú.....	1,653
Cauto del Paso.....	1,500
Chaparra.....	1,038
Curano.....	1,000
Maniti.....	1,064
Maniabon.....	995
Ojo de Agua.....	1,157
Oriente.....	2,471
Palmarito.....	1,072
Playuelas.....	1,038
San Manuel.....	2,788
Tunas.....	663
Vedado.....	1,200
Yarey.....	1,231
	<u>5,796</u>

Sagua de Tanamo District.....

Bazan.....	781
Calabazos.....	952
Esteron.....	545
Juan Diaz.....	714
Miguel.....	665
Sagua de Tanamo.....	1,252
Zabala.....	887
	<u>11,681</u>

San Luis District.....

Dos Caminos.....	3,991
La Luz.....	618
Monte dos Leguas.....	2,013
San Luis.....	5,059
	<u>45,478</u>

Santiago de Cuba District.....

Belen.....	6,365
Catedral.....	5,152
Cristo.....	5,810
Dajoa.....	1,555
Dolores.....	9,011
Ramon de las Yaguas.....	2,388
Santo Tomas.....	8,035
Trinidad.....	6,887
Institutions.....	775

TABLE II.

CITIES.

City.	Province.	Population.
Abreus	Santa Clara	1,300
Aguacate	Habana	1,555
Alquizar	do	3,714
Alto Songo	Santiago	3,158
Artemisa	Pinar del Rio	2,312
Baracoa	Santiago	4,937
Batabano	Habana	1,025
Bayamo	Santiago	3,022
Bejucal	Habana	4,828
Bolondron	Matanzas	2,604
Cabezas	do	1,721
Caibarien	Santa Clara	7,013
Calabazar	do	1,575
Camajuani	do	5,082
Campechuela	Santiago	3,254
Cardenas	Matanzas	21,940
Ciego de Avila	Puerto Principe	2,919
Cienfuegos	Santa Clara	30,038
Cifuentes	do	1,485
Cobre	Santiago	1,028
Colon	Matanzas	7,175
Consolation del Sur	Pinar del Rio	3,062
Corral Falso	Matanzas	3,823
Cristo	Santiago	1,194
Cruces	Santa Clara	4,173
Cuevitas	Matanzas	2,634
Daiquiri	Santiago	1,380
Encrucijada	Santa Clara	1,725
Esperanza	do	2,177
Gibara	Santiago	6,841
Guanabacoa	Habana	13,965
Guanajay	Pinar del Rio	6,483
Guantanamo	Santiago	7,137
Guines	Habana	8,149
Guira	Matanzas	1,676
Habana	Habana	235,981
Holguin	Santiago	6,045
Jaruco	Habana	1,139
Jovellanos	Matanzas	4,721
Limonar	do	2,876
Macagua	do	1,467
Madruga	Habana	2,004
Managua	do	1,063
Manguito	Matanzas	1,534
Manzanillo	Santiago	14,464
Marianao	Habana	5,416
Matanzas	Matanzas	36,374
Maximo Gomez	do	1,743
Mayari	Santiago	1,821
Melena	Habana	5,016
Moron	Puerto Principe	2,084
Niguero	Santiago	1,560
Nueva Paz	Habana	2,294

CITIES—Continued.

City.	Province.	Population.
Nuevitas	Puerto Principe	4,2
Palma Soriano	Santiago	1,7
Palmira	Santa Clara	4,4
Perico	Matanzas	2,4
Pinar del Rio	Pinar del Rio	8,6
Placitas	Santa Clara	5,4
Puentes Grandes	Habana	2,4
Puerto Padre	Santiago	1,7
Puerto Principe	Puerto Principe	25,3
Quemado de Guines	Santa Clara	1,6
Quivicán	Habana	1,4
Rancho Veloz	Santa Clara	1,4
Ranchuelo	do	3,6
Regla	Habana	11,4
Remedios	Santa Clara	6,6
Rodas	do	3,6
Roque	Matanzas	1,4
Sabanilla	do	2,4
Sagua de Tanamo	Santiago	1,4
Sagua la Grande	Santa Clara	12,4
San Antonio de los Baños	Habana	8,6
Sancti Spiritus	Santa Clara	12,4
San Felipe	Habana	1,4
San Fernando	Santa Clara	1,4
San Jose de las Lajas	Habana	3,6
San Jose de los Ramos	Matanzas	2,4
San Juan de las Yeras	Santa Clara	1,4
San Luis	Santiago	5,6
Santa Ana	Matanzas	1,4
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	13,4
Santa Cruz del Sur	Puerto Principe	1,4
Santa Fe	Habana	1,4
Santa Ysabel de las Lajas	Santa Clara	3,6
Santiago	Santiago	43,6
Santiago de las Vegas	Habana	7,4
Santo Domingo	Santa Clara	2,4
Surgidero	Habana	3,6
Trinidad	Santa Clara	11,4
Vereda Nueva	Habana	2,4
Vinales	Pinar del Rio	1,4
Vueltas	Santa Clara	1,4
Yaguajay	do	1,4
Yglesia	Matanzas	3,6

CENSUS OF CUBA,



TAKEN UNDER

THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

BULLETIN NO. II.

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, CONJUGAL
CONDITION, AND LITERACY.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CUBAN CENSUS,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, April 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith Bulletin No. II, which presents the population of Cuba in the six provinces and the city of Habana, classified by sex, race, and nativity; by age and sex; by conjugal condition; by birthplace and citizenship; and by literacy, school attendance, and superior education.

Table I presents a summary for the entire island of the above facts, followed by Tables II to V, which give them for the six provinces individually and for the city of Habana.

Very respectfully,

J. P. SANGER, *Ins. Genl.*,
Director Census of Cuba.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

CENSUS OF CUBA.

SEX AND RACE.

As appears from Table I, Cuba had 57,613 more males than females, an excess equal to 3.6 per cent of the entire population. In this respect Cuba differs from all the West India islands in the vicinity for which the facts are obtainable, such as Jamaica, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas, and resembles Trinidad and the United States. In Trinidad the excess of males (1891) was 8.2 per cent of the population, while in the United States (1890) it was 2.4 per cent.

This excess of males in Cuba was distributed through the provinces as follows:

Province.	Absolute excess of males.	Per cent of total population.
Santa Clara.....	21,578	6.1
Pinar del Rio.....	10,312	6.0
Habana	19,176	4.5
Matanzas	5,008	2.5
Puerto Principe	1,564	1.8
Santiago de Cuba	— 25	.....

From this table it appears that the excess of males was practically confined to the western half of the island, the four western provinces, and reached its maximum in the two extreme provinces of this half, viz, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio.

On comparing the results of the present census with those of the Spanish census of 1887 the excess of males is seen to have decreased rapidly in twelve years. In 1887 the excess of males in the *de jure* population was 123,739, while in 1899 it was less than half that amount. During the twelve years the number of males and of females apparently changed in opposite directions, that of the females having increased by nearly fifteen thousand (14,924) and that of the males having decreased by over fifty thousand (51,202). Thus the females increased 2 per cent and the males decreased nearly 6 per cent in twelve years. From the time of the first Cuban census in 1775, as quoted by Humboldt, this excess of males has been a constant characteristic of the population.

Some light is thrown upon this excess by an examination of the figures of Table II for birthplace and race. The population is divided there by race into white, negro, mixed, and Chinese, and the first group subdivided into native and foreign whites. The following table shows the excess of males or of females in each of these five groups:

Class of population.	Excess of—		Per cent of excess of—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Mixed		19,805		7.3
Negro		10,842		4.6
Native white		15,553		1.7
Foreign white	89,282		62.8	
Chinese	14,531		97.8	

The three classes which are entirely or in great part natives of Cuba had a perceptible excess of females, while the two classes of immigrants had a far greater excess of males. Hence it is clear that the excess of males in Cuba is due to the character of the immigration.

NATIVITY AND RACE.

The native whites constituted 57.8 per cent, or considerably more than one-half of the population of Cuba. The foreign whites constituted but 9 per cent; the colored, including the negro and mixed elements, amounted only to 32 per cent, or less than one-third, while the proportion of Chinese was trifling, being less than 1 per cent.

In every province the native whites formed a majority of the population, but in the city of Habana, owing to the large element of foreign birth, they formed a trifle less than one-half, or 49 per cent. The proportion of native whites was greatest in the province of Puerto Principe, the sparsely settled, pastoral province, where it reached 75.2 per cent, or more than three-fourths of all the inhabitants. It was next largest in Pinar del Rio, which is mainly a farming province, where it reached 66.5 per cent, or nearly two-thirds. Santa Clara had 60 per cent, Habana, 57.3 per cent, and Matanzas had 50.7 per cent, or but a trifle more than one-half.

The proportion of the foreign born ranged from 4 per cent in Santiago, to 16.2 in Habana province, and even to 22.4 per cent in Habana city. Between a fourth and a fifth of the population of Habana city was of foreign birth. Puerto Principe had a very small foreign element, and in Matanzas and Pinar del Rio it was by no means large. The colored element, including the negro and mixed races, ranged from 20 per cent in Puerto Principe up to 45 per cent in Santiago. It was large in Matanzas, reaching 40 per cent, was 30 per cent in Santa Clara, 27 per cent in Pinar del Rio, and 26 per cent in Habana province, while the proportion in Habana city was 27.3 per cent.

The Chinese did not form an element of importance in any of the provinces, but were most numerous in Matanzas, where they formed 2.1 per cent of the population.

Chinese immigration into Cuba began in 1847, and in 1861 there were 34,834 Chinese in the island, of whom 57 were women.

Their gradual disappearance from Cuba has been attributed to the physical superiority of the native Cuban, the low wages paid to them, the suppression of negro slavery. and the frequent insurrections and disturbances of the people.

The great disparity in the proportion of males and females is probably due to the restrictions of the Spanish laws, under which Chinese women were not allowed to land in Cuba, and to the Chinese law forbidding the emigration of women, although, as is well known to those who have traveled throughout the United States, more especially in California, this law has not been enforced.

AGE.

In Table III the ages of the population by sex are presented for each province and the city of Habana in five age groups—0 to 4, 5 to 17, 18 to 20, 21 to 44, 45+. The number under 5 years of age was 8.3 per cent of the whole, while in Jamaica in 1891 it was 13 per cent, in the Barbados 13.6, and in the United States in 1890 it was 12.2. The last time the population of Cuba was counted with distinction of age was in the Spanish census of 1861, and at that time the age groups recognized were under 1, 1 to 7, 8 to 15, etc. But from those figures it is possible to estimate, approximately, the number of children in Cuba under 5 in 1861, and the result reached is over 12 per cent of the total population. Assuming this to be under ordinary conditions the normal ratio in Cuba, the deficiency of about 60,000 children under 5, shown by the present census, must be attributed to the events of the last five years in the island.

The ratio of children under 5 to the total population by provinces is shown in the following table:

Province.	Per cent of popula- tion un- der 5.	Province.	Per cent of popula- tion un- der 5.
Puerto Príncipe	11.1	Matanzas	7.9
Santiago	9.8	Santa Clara	7.4
Pinar del Río	9.1	Habana	7.3

This indicates the provinces in which recent events have most reduced the proportion of children. From Table III the returns for Habana province may be further analyzed into those for the city of Habana and those for the rest of the district. In Habana city the population

under 5 was 7.5 per cent of the total, while in the rest of the district it was only 7.3 per cent.

Turning to the other end of life, the proportion of persons over 45 in Cuba was also small. The per cent of the population belonging to this group was 14.2, while in the United States it was 17.2. But this relatively small number of elderly persons in Cuba is not a new characteristic. Indeed, in 1861 the proportion was somewhat less. It probably results mainly from, and is an index of, unsanitary conditions, ignorance regarding care of the health, and poverty, all of which are widely prevalent among certain classes in the island. These causes cooperate to produce a short average duration of life and consequently a small proportion of elderly persons. But these causes, while probably the leading ones, have perhaps been reenforced by another, the depletion of the age class of over 45 among the foreign born through a current of emigrants returning to Spain, China, or elsewhere, after their work in Cuba is over. In the per cent of its population over 45, Cuba, with about one-third colored, holds an intermediate position between the white and the colored population of the United States, as appears from the following summary.

	Per cent of population, 45+.
United States, white.....	17.5
Cuba.....	14.2
United States, colored.....	13.3

The percentages of the population in Cuba, 18 to 20 and 21 to 44, were about the same as in the United States. But, as the proportions of young and of old were both decidedly less than in the United States, this difference must be counterbalanced somewhere, and over four-fifths of it is found in the age group 5 to 17. In Cuba these persons of school age were 35.2 per cent of the entire population, while in the United States they were only 29.6 per cent. In other words, a population which in the United States would include 100 children of school age would include in Cuba 119 such children. These children represent the survivors of those born in Cuba between 1882 and 1894, together with a negligible number of immigrants.

The figures in Table III enable one to study the per cent of children of school age by provinces with the following result:

Province.	Per cent of population, 5 to 17.	Province.	Per cent of population, 5 to 17.
Santiago.....	40.2	Habana (excluding Habana city).....	34.3
Puerto Principe.....	38.7	Matanzas.....	33.3
Pinar del Rio.....	37.4	Habana.....	30.1
Santa Clara.....	35.6	Habana city.....	26.6

The per cent of children of school age varied from one-fourth to two-fifths, being at its lowest point in the capital city and at its highest in the eastern half of the island.

CITIZENSHIP.

Of the population of Cuba 89 per cent were born in the island, 8 per cent in Spain, and only 3 per cent in other countries. Those born in Cuba, of course, included not only native whites, but negroes and mixed. The proportion was greatest in the province of Santiago, where it reached 95 per cent, and was least in the city of Habana, where only a little over three-fourths of the inhabitants were native born. Three-fourths of the foreign born were of Spanish birth. The proportion of those born in Spain was naturally greatest in the city of Habana, where it reached nearly 20 per cent of all the inhabitants, and was least in the province of Santiago.

In the matter of citizenship, 83 per cent of the population claimed Cuban citizenship, only 1 per cent the protection of Spain, while 11 per cent were, at the time of the census, in suspense, not having declared their intentions. Five per cent of the population claimed citizenship other than Cuban or Spanish. The purest Cuban citizenship was found in the province of Santiago, where 91.7 per cent of the inhabitants claimed to be citizens of Cuba. On the other hand, in the city of Habana only 64.2 per cent were Cuban citizens. It is interesting to note that in the city of Habana only 5.3 per cent of the inhabitants claimed citizenship other than Cuban or Spanish, while in the province of Habana 11.6 per cent were found in this class.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Reference to Tables I and III shows that more than seventy (70.5) per cent of the population of Cuba were reported by the present census as single, while in Spain at the census of 1887 the per cent was 54.6, and in the United States in 1890 it was less than sixty (59.3). No countries in Europe, and few elsewhere, have so large a proportion of single. But the per cent reported in Cuba by the census of 1861 was much higher, 80 for the whole population and 90 for the colored alone. The other West India Islands also have a very high proportion of single. Examples are Porto Rico (1887), 76 per cent; Jamaica (1891), 77.5 per cent; Trinidad (1891), 82.1 per cent; Barbados (1891), 77 per cent.

The decrease in the per cent of single since 1861 is due mainly to the recognition in the present census of a class of persons living together as husband and wife by mutual consent. All such persons were classed in the census of 1861 as single, but the American law, where it has jurisdiction over similar relations, usually treats them as cases of lawful wedlock.

That the per cent of single varied but little between the six provinces is clearly shown by the following table:

Province.	Per cent single in total population.	Province.	Per cent single in total population.
Pinar del Rio.....	71.9	Santa Clara.....	70.9
Santiago.....	71.9	Puerto Principe.....	70.7
Matanzas.....	71.1	Habana.....	68.2

The only obvious inference from the foregoing is that there was a noticeable difference between Habana and the other five provinces, the per cent of single in Habana being decidedly smaller than elsewhere. But as the per cent of persons under 17 in Habana was also small, it does not yet appear whether the per cent of single among those of marriageable age in that province was smaller than elsewhere.

The number of persons in Cuba who were either married or cohabiting as husband and wife is rather less than one-fourth (24.1 per cent) of the total population. In the United States, as a whole, it was 35.7 per cent, and in the division of the United States with the lowest figures, Arizona, it was 30.7. No European country has so small a proportion of married as Cuba. The six provinces differed by only 2.2 per cent from the lowest, Pinar del Rio (22.9 per cent married), to the highest, Habana (25 per cent married).

Passing to an examination of the separate returns for the married and the unions not sanctioned by Cuban law, it appears that in general where one was more common the other was less common. This will be seen on an examination of the following table:

Province.	Per cent of population married.	Per cent of population living together by mutual consent.	Total.
Puerto Principe.....	19.6	3.9	23.5
Habana.....	18.3	6.8	25.1
Santa Clara.....	16.0	7.5	23.5
Pinar del Rio.....	15.7	7.2	22.9
Matanzas.....	13.4	10.4	23.8
Santiago de Cuba.....	12.3	12.1	24.4

Where marriage was less frequent cohabitation by mutual consent was more frequent, and the differences between the total amount of the two modes of life in the several provinces, as shown in the last column, were far less than the differences between the provinces in respect to either, as shown in the other two columns.

The explanation usually given for this large number of people living

together as man and wife without being lawfully married is the high fees heretofore charged for canonical marriages, the only kind permitted to Roman Catholics, and the difficulty of complying with the provisions of the Spanish civil and ecclesiastical codes.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EDUCATION.

That the children between 5 and 17 were much more numerous in Cuba than in the United States has already been mentioned; but when these "schoolable" children are compared with those who actually attended school at any time during the year preceding the census, as may be done by combining figures of Table I, the following result is obtained:

Cuba:

Children 5 to 17 years old.....	552, 928
Persons who attended school.....	90, 072
Per cent who attended school	16.3

About one-sixth of all the children in Cuba between 5 and 17 attended school during 1899. By combining the figures in Tables III and V, the same method has been applied to the several provinces and the city of Habana with the following results:

Division of Cuba.	Number of children 5 to 17.	Number who attended school.	Per cent who attended school.	Per cent urban.
Habana city	62, 833	20, 673	33.0	100.0
Habana Province	127, 689	30, 873	24.2	65.4
Matanzas Province	67, 469	15, 459	23.0	28.8
Habana Province, excluding Habana city.....	64, 856	10, 200	15.7	22.1
Santa Clara	127, 089	20, 301	16.0	22.5
Puerto Principe.....	34, 137	4, 398	12.9	28.4
Santiago de Cuba	131, 888	14, 258	10.8	17.5
Pinar del Rio	64, 656	4, 783	7.4	5.1

The last column, introduced from Bulletin No. 1, page 12, shows that the per cent of children who attended school varies quite uniformly with the per cent of urban population, and suggests that the school system of Cuba is far more adequate in cities than in rural districts. In Table V the population is divided into two classes—those over 10 and those under 10. It is assumed that ordinarily persons who learn to read and write do so before they reach the age of 10. There are 1,215,810 persons over 10 in Cuba, and of these probably rather more than two-fifths, i. e., those reported literate plus those who attended school during the year, 43.3 per cent, could read, and rather less than three-fifths (56.7 per cent) could not.

This division of the population into those above 10 and those below 10, while regularly made in the American census, is lacking in Spanish census returns, which reported simply the illiterates, regardless of age.

In order to compare the returns of this census with earlier ones it is necessary to estimate how many under 10 in 1899 were unable to read. A rough approximation may be found by assuming that all under 10 who did not attend school during the year 1898-99 could not read. On this assumption the total number of illiterates of all ages was 1,004,884 (i. e., 688,555 + 316,329). In the following table this estimate is compared with the figures for two recent censuses of Cuba (the only ones available which give illiteracy figures):

Date of census.	Total population.	Number unable to read.	Per cent unable to read.
1861.....	1,396,530	1,128,293	81.0
1887.....	1,631,687	1,179,357	72.3
1899.....	1,572,797	(?) 1,004,884	63.9

In thirty-eight years the illiterates in Cuba decreased from over four-fifths to about two-thirds of the total population. Table V makes it possible to give the figures for illiteracy among persons over 10 by provinces, and here, too, the percentages of urban population have been introduced:

Province.	Per cent of illiterates among persons over 10.	Per cent of urban population (8,000+) in province.
Habana.....	38.7	65.4
Puerto Principe.....	50.9	28.4
Matanzas.....	59.8	28.8
Santa Clara.....	61.3	22.5
Santiago.....	65.8	17.5
Pinar del Rio.....	76.2	5.1

A similar inference to one already made may be drawn from these figures, that illiteracy is especially prevalent in the rural communities of Cuba.

TABLE I.—*Summary for the entire island.*

RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX.

Total population.....	1,572,797	Colored.....	520,300
Male.....	815,205	Negro.....	234,638
Female.....	757,592	Male.....	111,898
Native white.....	910,299	Female.....	122,740
Male.....	447,373	Mixed.....	270,805
Female.....	462,926	Male.....	125,500
Foreign white.....	142,198	Female.....	145,305
Male.....	115,740	Chinese.....	14,857
Female.....	26,458	Male.....	14,694
		Female.....	163

AGE AND SEX.

Under 5 years of age.....	130, 878	Male.....	54, 427
Male.....	65, 904	Female.....	57, 148
Female.....	64, 974	21 to 44.....	553, 922
5 to 17 years.....	552, 928	Male.....	297, 765
Male.....	276, 881	Female.....	256, 157
Female.....	276, 047	45 years and over.....	223, 494
18 to 20 years.....	111, 575	Male.....	120, 228
		Female.....	103, 266

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Single.....	1, 108, 709	Living together.....	131, 787
Married.....	246, 351	Widowed.....	85, 112

BIRTHPLACE.

Cuba.....	1, 400, 262	Other countries.....	43, 207
Spain.....	129, 240		

CITIZENSHIP.

Cuban.....	1, 296, 367	In suspense.....	175, 811
Spanish.....	20, 478	Other citizenship.....	79, 625

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ILLITERACY, AND SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

Under 10 years of age.....	356, 987
Attended school.....	40, 658
10 years of age and over.....	1, 215, 810
Attended school.....	49, 414
Can neither read nor write.....	688, 555
Have superior education.....	19, 158

TABLE II.—*Sex, general nativity, and color, by provinces.*

	Habana.	Habana city.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
Total population.....	424, 804	235, 981	202, 444	173, 064	88, 234	356, 536	327, 715
Males.....	221, 990	123, 258	103, 726	91, 688	44, 899	189, 057	163, 845
Females.....	202, 814	112, 723	98, 718	81, 376	43, 335	167, 479	163, 870
Native white.....	243, 619	115, 532	102, 682	114, 907	66, 349	214, 945	167, 797
Males.....	116, 838	52, 940	50, 324	58, 573	32, 575	106, 771	82, 292
Females.....	126, 781	62, 592	52, 358	56, 334	33, 774	108, 174	85, 505
Foreign white.....	68, 971	52, 901	15, 235	10, 718	4, 038	29, 823	13, 413
Males.....	54, 162	41, 190	11, 850	9, 447	3, 499	25, 336	11, 446
Females.....	14, 809	11, 711	3, 385	1, 271	539	4, 487	1, 967
Negro.....	54, 849	28, 750	47, 793	28, 811	6, 975	48, 524	47, 686
Males.....	23, 892	11, 212	22, 389	14, 495	3, 590	24, 717	22, 815
Females.....	30, 957	17, 538	25, 404	14, 316	3, 385	23, 807	24, 871
Mixed.....	53, 479	36, 004	32, 528	18, 025	10, 400	58, 050	98, 323
Males.....	23, 293	15, 179	14, 964	8, 598	4, 773	27, 061	46, 811
Females.....	30, 186	20, 825	17, 564	9, 427	5, 627	30, 989	51, 512
Chinese.....	3, 886	2, 794	4, 206	603	472	5, 194	496
Males.....	3, 805	2, 737	4, 199	575	462	5, 172	481
Females.....	81	57	7	28	10	22	15

TABLE III.—*Age and sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*

	Habana.	Habana city.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
Under 5 years	30,897	17,791	16,068	15,814	9,842	26,101	32,156
Males.....	15,312	8,700	8,073	8,133	5,054	13,058	16,274
Females.....	15,585	9,091	7,995	7,681	4,788	13,043	15,882
5 to 17 years	127,689	62,833	67,469	64,656	34,137	127,089	131,888
Males.....	63,562	30,615	33,530	32,741	17,197	63,637	66,214
Females.....	64,127	32,218	33,939	31,915	16,940	63,452	65,674
18 to 20 years	31,581	16,690	14,055	14,226	5,194	24,955	21,564
Males.....	16,069	8,638	6,528	7,064	2,467	12,249	10,050
Females.....	15,512	8,052	7,527	7,162	2,727	12,706	11,514
21 to 44 years	173,081	102,404	69,659	59,669	25,480	127,357	98,676
Males.....	95,578	57,382	35,690	32,725	13,031	70,937	49,804
Females.....	77,503	45,022	33,969	26,944	12,449	56,420	48,872
45 years and over.....	61,556	36,263	35,133	18,699	13,581	51,034	43,431
Males.....	31,469	17,923	19,905	11,025	7,160	29,176	21,503
Females.....	30,087	18,340	15,228	7,674	6,421	21,858	21,928
Single	289,770	160,780	143,988	124,482	62,369	252,757	235,343
Married	77,546	42,071	27,087	27,100	17,210	56,925	40,483
Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	28,730	18,253	20,997	12,386	3,505	26,607	39,562
Widowed.....	28,612	14,799	10,034	8,964	5,129	20,110	12,263
Unknown	146	78	338	132	21	137	64

TABLE IV.—*Birthplace and citizenship, by provinces.*

	Habana.	Habana city.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
Born in Cuba.....	349,122	178,670	178,524	160,450	82,982	317,243	311,941
Born in Spain.....	61,487	46,855	14,127	10,254	3,595	28,398	11,379
Born in other countries.....	14,107	10,456	9,793	2,360	1,657	10,895	4,395
Unknown	88						
Citizens of Cuba.....	309,533	151,553	162,901	147,974	77,073	298,581	300,305
Citizens of Spain.....	8,937	7,713	2,483	1,683	1,543	3,464	2,368
Citizenship in suspense.....	89,255	64,126	13,282	20,308	7,355	26,920	18,691
Other citizenship.....	16,908	12,545	23,464	3,072	2,225	27,541	6,315
Unknown	171	44	314	27	38	30	36

TABLE V.—*School attendance, literary and superior education, by provinces.*

	Habana.	Habana city.	Matan- zas.	Pinar del Río.	Puerto Príncipe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
Under 10 years of age	79,728	42,111	43,147	42,757	24,448	77,209	89,698
Attended school.....	14,652	9,881	6,698	1,754	2,196	8,897	6,461
Did not attend school	65,076	32,230	36,449	41,003	22,252	68,312	83,237
10 years of age and over.....	345,076	193,870	159,297	130,307	63,786	279,327	238,017
Attended school.....	16,221	10,792	8,761	3,029	2,202	11,404	7,797
Can neither read nor write.	133,567	48,122	95,324	99,246	32,440	171,305	156,673
Can read, but can not write	11,630	7,822	4,705	1,583	2,528	8,008	4,549
Can read and write.....	183,021	127,039	50,229	26,318	26,458	88,490	68,910
Not stated	637	95	278	131	158	120	88
Have superior education	9,097	7,282	2,613	746	1,482	1,977	3,243
Have not superior education ..	415,707	228,699	199,831	172,318	86,752	354,559	324,472

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CENSUS OF CUBA,

TAKEN UNDER

THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

BULLETIN NO. III.

CITIZENSHIP, LITERACY, AND EDUCATION.

WASHINGTON:
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
CUBAN CENSUS, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, May 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith bulletin No. III of the Census of Cuba, which presents the male population, 21 years of age and over, in respect to citizenship, literacy, and education.

Very respectfully,

J. P. SANGER, *Ins. Genl.*,
Director, Census of Cuba.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

CENSUS OF CUBA.

This bulletin presents the male population of Cuba 21 years of age and over, classified according to race, nationality, citizenship, literacy, and superior education. The immediate object in preparing these tables was to ascertain the effect of certain provisions of the election laws proposed and recently promulgated by the military governor of Cuba on the male population of voting age. These provisions limit the suffrage to such of the citizens of Cuba as are able to read and write.

The males over 21 years of age are classified primarily, as whites born in Cuba, in Spain, or in other countries, or as colored, the last class including blacks, mixed, and Chinese. Each of these classes is then grouped according to citizenship, as Cuban citizenship; Spanish citizenship; citizenship in suspense, i. e., of Spanish subjects who at the date of the census had not decided whether to remain Spanish subjects or to become Cuban citizens; or as other foreign or unknown citizenship. Again, each of these classes is further divided, as to literacy, under the following heads:

Can neither read nor write.

Can read but can not write.

Can read and write.

Have superior education.

The population of the island, as a whole, is classified as above outlined in the first table, and in succeeding tables the population of each province and of the city of Habana are similarly classified.

TOTAL OF THE ISLAND.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age.....	417,993	187,813	96,088	6,794	127,298
Cuban citizens	290,905	184,471	142	78	106,214
Can neither read nor write.....	172,627	94,301	34	13	78,279
Can read but can not write	4,132	2,089	.....	1	2,042
Can read and write	105,285	79,452	99	39	25,695
With superior education	8,861	8,629	9	25	198

Citizenship, literacy, and education—Continued.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Spanish citizens.....	9,500	144	9,341	6	9
Can neither read nor write.....	1,149	18	1,126	1	4
Can read but can not write.....	108	2	106	.....	.....
Can read and write.....	7,929	105	7,816	3	5
With superior education.....	314	19	293	2	.....
Citizens in suspense.....	76,669	1,296	75,249	37	87
Can neither read nor write.....	16,945	312	16,590	7	36
Can read but can not write.....	858	18	837	1	2
Can read and write.....	56,704	861	55,771	24	48
With snperior education.....	2,162	105	2,051	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens.....	40,919	1,902	11,356	6,673	20,988
Can neither read nor write.....	26,641	191	7,434	872	18,144
Can read but can not write.....	293	8	153	34	98
Can read and write.....	11,914	1,152	3,682	4,377	2,703
With snperior education.....	2,071	551	87	1,390	43

The total number of males of voting age in Cuba was 417,993, or 26 per cent of the total population. This is a little less than the proportion, in 1890, in the United States, where it was 27 per cent. The excess of males of all ages in Cuba, as shown in Bulletin II, is somewhat greater than in the United States.

Classifying the potential voters of Cuba by birthplace and race, it is seen that 44.9 per cent were whites, born in Cuba; that 30.5 per cent were colored, and as nearly all the colored were born in the island it is seen that fully seven-tenths of the potential voters of Cuba were native born, 23 per cent were born in Spain, and 1.6 per cent in other countries.

Classifying the whole number of potential voters by citizenship it is seen from the following table that 70 per cent were Cuban citizens, 2 per cent were Spanish citizens, 18 per cent were holding their citizenship in suspense, and 10 per cent were citizens of other countries, or their citizenship was unknown.

Citizenship of males 21 years of age and over in Cuba.

Citizenship.	Number.	Per cent of total males 21 years of age and over.
Cuban.....	290,905	70
Spanish.....	9,500	2
In suspense.....	76,669	18
Foreign or unknown.....	40,919	10
Total.....	417,993	100

The degree of illiteracy of these classes was as follows :

Citizenship.	Unable to read.	Citizenship.	Unable to read.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Cuban	59	In suspense	22
Spanish	12	Foreign or unknown	65

The Cuban citizens, numbering 290,905, were composed almost entirely of persons born in Cuba, there being among them but 220 white persons, and probably not more colored, of alien birth. The white Cuban citizens, who were natives of the island, numbered 184,471, and of these 94,301, or 51 per cent, were unable to read. The colored Cuban citizens numbered 106,214, of which not less than 78,279, or 74 per cent, were unable to read.

The people of Cuba who claimed Spanish citizenship numbered 9,500, and of these nearly all were born in Spain, there being but 159 born elsewhere.

Those whose citizenship was in suspense numbered 76,669. These also were nearly all of Spanish birth, the number born elsewhere being but 1,420.

The number of persons of other or unknown citizenship was 40,919. Of these fully one-half were colored, most of them being Chinese, and much the larger proportion of the remaining half were of Spanish birth.

Summing up the situation, it appears that the total number of males of voting age who could read was 200,631, a little less than half the total number of males of voting age. Of these 22,629 were of Spanish or other foreign citizenship or unknown citizenship. The number whose citizenship was in suspense was 59,724, and the number of Cuban citizens able to read was 118,278, or 59 per cent of all Cuban citizens of voting age.

HABANA (PROVINCE).

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age.....	127,047	52,621	43,273	3,499	27,654
Cuban citizens	73,939	51,153	36	45	22,705
Can neither read nor write.....	30,345	16,898	4	2	13,441
Can read but can not write.....	1,528	688	.....	1	839
Can read and write.....	37,669	29,255	30	28	8,356
With superior education	4,397	4,312	2	14	69

Citizenship, literacy, and education—Continued.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Spanish citizens	4,718	49	4,661	5	3
Can neither read nor write	380	4	374	1	1
Can read but can not write	52		52		
Can read and write	4,137	37	4,095	3	2
With superior education	149	8	140	1	
Citizens in suspense	39,207	678	38,471	21	37
Can neither read nor write	6,442	129	6,300	2	11
Can read but can not write	491	9	479	1	2
Can read and write	31,174	469	30,669	13	23
With superior education	1,100	71	1,023	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	9,183	741	105	3,428	4,909
Can neither read nor write	4,188	11	8	248	3,921
Can read but can not write	57	1		15	41
Can read and write	4,120	507	88	2,588	937
With superior education	818	222	9	577	10

HABANA CITY.*Citizenship, literacy, and education.*

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	75,305	23,790	32,779	2,787	15,949
Cuban citizens	35,460	22,729	23	37	12,671
Can neither read nor write	8,304	2,565	1	2	5,736
Can read but can not write	975	345			630
Can read and write	22,790	16,507	20	23	6,240
With superior education	3,391	3,312	2	12	65
Spanish citizens	4,136	39	4,089	5	3
Can neither read nor write	327	1	324	1	1
Can read but can not write	52		52		
Can read and write	3,623	30	3,588	3	2
With superior education	134	8	125	1	
Citizens in suspense	29,079	450	28,589	15	25
Can neither read nor write	3,215	37	3,170	1	7
Can read but can not write	389	5	381	1	2
Can read and write	24,581	347	24,211	8	15
With superior education	894	61	827	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	6,630	572	78	2,730	3,250
Can neither read nor write	2,623	8	6	139	2,470
Can read but can not write	48	1		11	36
Can read and write	3,253	386	64	2,067	736
With superior education	706	177	8	513	8

Of the greater subdivisions of the island of Cuba, Habana City contains the largest proportion of foreign born, both as to total of population and of males over 21 years of age. The total number of potential voters in the city was 75,305, or 32 per cent of its entire population, a very large proportion, both as compared with the entire island and with the United States.

This number of potential voters was composed, first, of whites born in Cuba, numbering 23,790, or 32 per cent of all. Of this number, 22,729, or 96 per cent, were Cuban citizens. The remainder, 1,061, were almost all in suspense as to citizenship, or were citizens of countries other than Cuba or Spain. Only 39 native white Cubans were Spanish citizens.

Second, of white persons born in Spain, who numbered no fewer than 32,779, or 44 per cent of all males of voting age, a much larger number and proportion than the Cuban whites. These natives of Spain comprised 4,089 citizens of Spain and 28,589 persons whose citizenship was in suspense. Only 23 persons of Spanish birth were Cuban citizens.

Third, of whites of other countries, numbering 2,787, or 4 per cent. Nearly all of these were citizens of other countries.

Fourth, colored, who numbered 15,959, or 21 per cent of the males of voting age. Of this number 12,671, or four-fifths, were Cuban citizens, the remainder consisting mainly of Chinese. As elsewhere in the island, Cuban citizens of Habana City were confined almost entirely to white or colored natives of Cuba. Their total number was 35,460, or 47 per cent, less than one-half of all males of voting age. The whites among them numbered 22,729, of whom only 2,565, or 11 per cent, were illiterate. The colored among them numbered 12,671, of whom 5,736, or 45 per cent, were illiterate. The total number of illiterates among the Cuban citizens of the city was 8,304, or 23 per cent, leaving as the total number of literate Cuban citizens of voting age 27,156.

The citizens of Spain in the city numbered 4,136, including 327 illiterates and 3,809 literates. The number of persons whose citizenship was in suspense numbered 29,079, composed of 3,215 illiterates and 25,864 literates. It is seen that in case all those who were in suspense as to citizenship should declare in favor of Cuban citizenship, they would still be outnumbered slightly by the native literate Cuban citizens of voting age. Those of foreign or unknown citizenship numbered 6,630, including 2,623 illiterates and 4,007 literates.

The literate Cuban citizens of voting age formed 45 per cent of all literates of voting age.

HABANA PROVINCE (EXCLUDING CITY).

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age.....	51,742	28,831	10,494	712	11,705
Cuban citizens	38,479	28,424	13	8	10,034
Can neither read nor write.....	22,041	14,333	3		7,705
Can read, but can not write.....	553	343		1	209
Can read and write.....	14,879	12,748	10	5	2,116
With superior education	1,006	1,000		2	4
Spanish citizens.....	582	10	572		
Can neither read nor write.....	53	3	50		
Can read, but can not write					
Can read and write	514	7	507		
With superior education	15		15		
Citizens in suspense	10,128	228	9,582	6	12
Can neither read nor write.....	3,227	92	3,130	1	4
Can read, but can not write.....	102	4	98		
Can read and write.....	6,593	122	6,458	5	8
With superior education	206	10	196		
Foreign and unknown citizens.....	2,553	169	27	698	1,659
Can neither read nor write.....	1,565	3	2	109	1,451
Can read, but can not write.....	9			4	5
Can read and write.....	867	121	24	521	201
With superior education	112	45	1	64	2

The total number of males of voting age was 51,742, forming 27 per cent of the population.

This number was composed, first, of 28,831 whites of Cuban birth, constituting 56 per cent of all males of voting age. All of these were Cuban citizens, with the exception of 407, most of whom were in suspense as to citizenship.

Second, of 10,494 persons born in Spain, forming 20 per cent of all males of voting age. These included 572 citizens of Spain and 9,882 persons whose citizenship was in suspense. Only 13 out of this number of persons of Spanish birth were Cuban citizens.

Third, 712 persons born in other countries than Spain and Cuba, or of unknown nativity.

Fourth, of 11,705 colored persons. These included 10,034 Cuban citizens, the remainder being mainly Chinese.

The total number of Cuban citizens in the province, outside of Habana City, was 38,479, or 74 per cent of all persons of voting age. With the exception of 13 persons of Spanish birth and 8 born in other countries this body of Cuban citizens was composed of whites and of colored persons born in Cuba. The white citizens of Cuba numbered 28,424, 14,333 or about 50 per cent of whom were illiterates. The

total number of illiterate Cuban voters of the province, outside of the city, was therefore 22,041, or 57 per cent, leaving as the number of literate voters, 16,438. The total number of literate males of voting age was 24,856, of which Cubans formed 66 per cent.

MATANZAS.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age.....	55,595	21,320	10,217	665	23,393
Cuban citizens	37,544	20,843	17	11	16,673
Can neither read nor write.....	23,983	10,062	2	4	13,915
Can read, but can not write	543	281			262
Can read and write	11,933	9,432	10	4	2,487
With superior education	1,085	1,068	5	3	9
Spanish citizens.....	1,033	16	1,016		1
Can neither read nor write.....	112		112		
Can read, but can not write	16	1	15		
Can read and write	865	11	853		1
With superior education	40	4	36		
Citizens in suspense.....	5,798	91	5,705	1	1
Can neither read nor write	749	6	741	1	1
Can read, but can not write	62	2	60		
Can read and write.....	4,732	77	4,655		
With superior education	255	6	249		
Foreign and unknown citizens	11,220	370	3,479	653	6,718
Can neither read nor write.....	8,677	88	2,279	132	6,178
Can read, but can not write.....	77	2	56	1	18
Can read and write	2,195	201	1,108	365	521
With superior education	271	79	36	155	1

The total number of males over 21 years of age is 55,595, or 27.5 per cent of the total population of the province. This total number of potential voters is composed, first, of 21,320 whites born in Cuba, of whom all except 477 are Cuban citizens; second, 10,217 whites born in Spain, of whom only a trifling number were Cuban citizens; 1,016, or about 10 per cent, were Spanish citizens; 5,705, or more than one-half, were in suspense as to citizenship, and 3,479, or about one-third, were citizens of other countries, or their citizenship was unknown; third, of 665 whites born in other countries, and fourth, of 23,393 colored, including blacks, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 16,673 were Cuban citizens, and 6,718 were citizens of foreign countries, or their citizenship was unknown. The last number, of course, includes Chinese.

Of the above number of potential voters of the province, namely, 55,595, citizens of Cuba numbered altogether 37,544, or 68 per cent of the total number; Spanish citizens numbered 1,033, or 2 per cent;

those whose citizenship was in suspense numbered 5,798, or 10 per cent, while the citizens of other countries and those whose citizenship was unknown numbered 11,220, or 20 per cent of the total number.

The number of Cuban citizens above given, namely, 37,544, was composed of 20,843 native white persons of Cuban birth, forming 56 per cent of the whole number; of 16,673 colored persons, forming 44 per cent, and the trifling remainder were born in Spain or other countries.

Of the native white Cuban citizens above mentioned 10,062, or 48 per cent, were unable to read, and of the colored Cuban citizens 13,915, or 83 per cent, were similarly illiterate. Of the total number of Cuban citizens in this province 64 per cent were unable to read. The total number of Cuban citizens able to read was 13,561, out of a total of all citizens able to read of 22,074, or 61 per cent.

PINAR DEL RIO.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age.....	43,750	24,324	8,242	308	10,876
Cuban citizens.....	33,479	24,104	6	.....	9,369
Can neither read nor write.....	25,424	17,118	1	.....	8,305
Can read, but can not write.....	234	163	.....	.....	71
Can read and write.....	7,415	6,422	5	.....	988
With superior education.....	406	401	.....	.....	5
Spanish citizens.....	662	16	646	.....	.....
Can neither read nor write.....	54	3	51	.....	.....
Can read, but can not write.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Can read and write.....	593	13	580	.....	.....
With superior education.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense.....	7,755	171	7,577	1	6
Can neither read nor write.....	3,140	91	3,048	.....	1
Can read, but can not write.....	56	1	55	.....	.....
Can read and write.....	4,439	76	4,357	1	5
With superior education.....	120	3	117	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens.....	1,854	33	13	307	1,501
Can neither read nor write.....	1,553	4	1	105	1,443
Can read, but can not write.....	10	.....	.....	9	1
Can read and write.....	260	22	11	170	57
With superior education.....	31	7	1	23	.....

The total number of males 21 years of age and over of this province was 43,750, amounting to 25 per cent of the total population. This number was composed, first, of 24,324 whites, born in Cuba, of whom all excepting 220 were Cuban citizens; second, of 8,242 whites of Spanish birth, of whom only a trifling number were Cuban citizens,

646 were citizens of Spain, while the citizenship of 7,577 was in suspense; third, of 308 whites born in other countries than in Cuba or Spain, and, fourth, 10,876 colored, including black, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 9,369 were Cuban citizens, while 1,507 were citizens of other countries or of unknown citizenship.

Of the total number of males, 21 years of age and over, in this province, 77 per cent were Cuban citizens, leaving 23 per cent citizens of other countries. This body of Cuban citizens is made up almost entirely of whites and colored persons who were born in Cuba, the number of persons of Spanish birth or other foreign birth being trifling. Of the whites born in Cuba who were Cuban citizens not less than 71 per cent were reported as unable to read, while of the colored citizens no less than 89 per cent were unable to read, and of the total number of Cuban citizens in the province 76 per cent, or more than three-fourths, were illiterate. It is because of the high percentage of illiteracy in this province that it has been called the "dark province" of Cuba.

The total number of males of 21 years of age and over who were able to read was 13,579. Of this number 8,055, or 59 per cent, were Cuban citizens.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age.....	20, 181	12, 518	2, 982	261	4, 420
Cuban citizens	15 759	12, 361	4	2	3, 392
Can neither read nor write.....	7, 810	6, 037	1		1, 772
Can read, but can not write.....	318	214			104
Can read and write.....	6, 972	5, 475	2	1	1, 494
With superior education	659	635	1	1	22
Spanish citizens	446	25	420		1
Can neither read nor write.....	224	9	214		1
Can read, but can not write.....	10		10		
Can read and write.....	189	13	176		
With superior education	23	3	20		
Citizens in suspense.....	2, 605	56	2, 547		2
Can neither read nor write.....	783	10	773		
Can read, but can not write.....	43		43		
Can read and write	1, 607	40	1, 565		2
With superior education	172	6	166		
Foreign and unknown citizens.....	1, 371	76	11	259	1, 025
Can neither read nor write.....	904	5	8	14	877
Can read, but can not write	12	1		1	10
Can read and write.....	281	24	1	119	137
With superior education	174	46	2	125	1

This, the smallest province of the island in point of population, contained but 20,181 males 21 years of age and over, being 23 per cent of the population of the province. It was composed, first, of 12,518 whites born in Cuba, of which number all but 157 were Cuban citizens; second, of 2,982 whites born in Spain, 420 of whom were citizens of Spain, and the citizenship of 2,547 was in suspense; third, of 261 whites born in other countries, and, fourth, of 4,420 colored, including negro, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 1,025 were of foreign or unknown citizenship, while 3,392 were citizens of Cuba.

Of the total number of males 21 years of age and over, 15,759, or 78 per cent, were Cuban citizens. This number was made up almost entirely of native white and colored Cubans, the number of persons born in Spain or in other countries being trifling. Of the native white Cuban citizens, 49 per cent, or nearly one-half, were illiterate, and of the colored citizens, 52 per cent, or a little more than one-half. About one-half therefore of the Cuban citizens, taken as a whole, were unable to read.

Of the total number of males of voting age 10,460, or 52 per cent, were able to read. The Cuban citizens able to read numbered 7,949, or 76 per cent of all literate males of voting age.

SANTA CLARA.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	100,113	45,534	21,953	899	31,727
Cuban citizens	71,462	44,976	66	11	26,409
Can neither read nor write.....	46,084	25,118	22	6	20,938
Can read but can not write.....	915	520			395
Can read and write.....	23,475	18,374	43	4	5,054
With superior education	988	964	1	1	22
Spanish citizens	1,481	32	1,447	1	1
Can neither read nor write.....	88	2	86		
Can read but can not write.....	17	1	16		
Can read and write.....	1,330	25	1,304		1
With superior education	46	4	41	1	
Citizens in suspense.....	12,947	182	12,744	2	19
Can neither read nor write.....	3,043	41	2,992		10
Can read but can not write.....	117	4	113		
Can read and write	9,556	125	9,420	2	9
With superior education	231	12	219		
Foreign and unknown citizens.....	14,223	344	7,696	885	5,298
Can neither read nor write.....	10,304	73	5,113	262	4,856
Can read but can not write.....	123	3	95	6	19
Can read and write.....	3,557	210	2,455	472	420
With superior education	239	58	33	145	3

The total number of males 21 years of age and over in this province was 100,113, or 28 per cent of the total population. This total number was composed, first, of 45,534 whites of Cuban birth, all of whom, excepting 558, were citizens of Cuba; second, of 21,953 whites born in Spain, of whom 66 only were citizens of Cuba; 1,447 were citizens of Spain, and 7,696 were citizens of other countries, or, their citizenship was unknown, while 12,744, or considerably more than half of the whites of Spanish birth, were "in suspense;" that is, they had not yet decided upon their future citizenship; third, of the total number 899 were born in other countries, and, as a rule, their citizenship followed the country of birth; and, fourth, of 31,727 colored persons, including black, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 26,409 were Cuban citizens and 5,298 were citizens of other or unknown countries, most of them being Chinese.

The total number of Cuban citizens in this province was 71,462, or 71 per cent of all persons 21 years of age and over; the citizens of Spain formed but 2 per cent of the total; those in suspense formed 13 per cent, and the citizens of other or unknown countries formed 14 per cent.

The above number of Cuban citizens was composed almost entirely of the two classes of white and colored of Cuban birth. There was a trifling number of persons of Spanish birth and of those born in other countries, who have claimed Cuban citizenship, but their number is too small to be worth consideration in this connection. The white Cuban citizens numbered 44,976, or 63 per cent of the total number of Cuban citizens. Of these 25,118, or 56 per cent, were unable to read. The number of colored Cuban citizens was 26,409, or 37 per cent of all, and of these not less than 20,938, or 79 per cent, were unable to read.

The total number of males of voting age who were able to read was 40,594, or 41 per cent of all males of voting age. The Cuban citizens able to read numbered 25,378, or 63 per cent of all able to read.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total voting age	71,307	31,496	9,421	1,162	29,228
Cuban citizens	58,722	31,034	13	9	27,666
Can neither read nor write	38,981	19,068	4	1	19,908
Can read but can not write	594	223			371
Can read and write	17,821	10,494	9	2	7,316
With superior education	1,326	1,249		6	71

Citizenship, literacy, and education—Continued.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Spanish citizens	1,160	6	1,151		3
Can neither read nor write	291		289		2
Can read but can not write	8		8		
Can read and write	815	6	808		1
With superior education	46		46		
Citizens in suspense	8,357	118	8,205	12	22
Can neither read nor write	2,788	35	2,736	4	13
Can read but can not write	89	2	87		
Can read and write	5,196	74	5,105	8	9
With superior education	284	7	277		
Foreign and unknown citizens	3,068	338	52	1,141	1,537
Can neither read nor write	1,015	10	25	111	869
Can read but can not write	14	1	2	2	9
Can read and write	1,501	188	19	663	631
With superior education	538	139	6	365	28

The total number of males 21 years of age and over in this province, was 71,307, or 22 per cent of the population of the province.

This number was composed—

First, of white persons born in Cuba, to the number of 31,496, or 44 per cent of all, nearly all of these being Cuban citizens;

Second, of whites of Spanish birth, numbering 9,421, or 13 per cent of all; of this number much the larger proportion were in suspense as to their future citizenship;

Third, whites born in other countries, to the number of 1,162, or 2 per cent of all; and,

Fourth, colored, including black, mixed, and Chinese, to the number of 29,228, which formed 41 per cent of the total number of voting age, most of whom were of Cuban birth and Cuban citizenship.

The total number of Cuban citizens was 58,722, or 82 per cent of all males over 21 years of age. This was composed of 31,056 whites and 27,666 colored. Of the total number of Cuban citizens 38,981, or 66 per cent, were unable to read; of the white Cuban citizens 61 per cent and of the colored Cuban citizens 72 per cent were illiterate.

Spanish citizens numbered 1,160, or 2 per cent of all. The illiterates among them numbered 291, forming 25 per cent. Those in suspense were mainly of Spanish birth, numbering 8,357, or 12 per cent of all males over 21 years of age. Among these the illiterates numbered 2,788, or 33 per cent. The number of persons who were citizens of other countries than Cuba or Spain, or whose citizenship was unknown, numbered 3,068, forming 4 per cent of all. Of these 1,015, or 33 per cent, were unable to read or write.

The total number of males of voting age who were able to read was 28,232, or 40 per cent of all males of voting age. Of these 19,741, or 70 per cent, were Cuban citizens.

The following table brings together the proportion which the males of voting age bear to the population in the several provinces and the city of Habana, the proportion being least in the province of Santiago and greatest in the city of Habana:

Proportion of males of voting age to population.

Province.	Per cent.	Province.	Per cent.
Santiago.....	22	Matanzas	27.5
Puerto Principe	23	Santa Clara.....	28
Pinar del Rio.....	25	Habana city.....	32
Habana, excluding city.....	27		

The following table brings together the proportion of the literate males of voting age who were born in Cuba to all literate males of voting age in the several provinces and the city of Habana. It is seen that this proportion is least in Habana city, where less than half the literate voters are of Cuban birth, and is greatest in Puerto Principe, where they constitute more than three-fourths.

Proportion of literate males of voting age who were born in Cuba, to all literate males of voting age.

Province.	Per cent.	Province.	Per cent.
Habana city.....	45	Habana, excluding city.....	66
Pinar del Rio.....	59	Santiago.....	70
Matanzas.....	61	Puerto Principe	76
Santa Clara.....	63		

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